DEMOCRATIC TIMES

HIT THE THEATRICAL PROFES-SION VERY HARD.

The Box-Office Receipts a Fair Indication of the Prosperity that Followed the Election of dieveland and His Party.

It is time to give particular atten tion to the condition of the theatrical profession in the United States this year as compared with 1892 and 1893, and show the large number of unemployed actors who have been the recipients of charity from a fund especially collected for that purpose.



ACT L 1892

In order to investigate this condition more fully a number of the leading theaters in different states in the country have been asked to furnish a comparative statement of their receipts during the first three months of 1893 and 1894. Taking 100 to represent their receipts from January to March. 1893, the figures in the second and third columns represent the receipts during the corresponding three months of the two years, as follows:

895.

50 10

1,292

	of thea-	neceipis, Januar		
AT LEAST		to March,		L
States.	ters.	1598.	1894.	1
Alabama	2	210	148	
Georgia	8	303	20)	
lifinois		500	301	
Indiana	2	200	141	
lowa		100	81	
Kan as	9	200	150	
Kentucky	1	100	90	
Maryland	1	100	93	
Massachuset		500	473	
Michigan		201	179	50
Minneso'a		100	60	
Mississippi.	1	100	100	
New H'pshir	e 3	200	141	
New Jereey	8	300	171	
New York.	8	800	238	
Ohio	9 '	200	109	
Pennsylvani	A. 5	500	418	
Tennesse	1	100	77	
Texas	1	100	67	
West Virgin	a. 1	100	53	1.3
Washington	1	100	60	E.C.
Wisconsin	2	200	135	
	A		The second second second	

Total...... 47 4,700 3,408 Average loss, 27 per cent.

The forgoing shows reports from forty-seven of the leading theaters of the United States For every \$4,700 received by these theaters during the first three months of 1893 their receipts amounted to only \$5,408 during the first three months of the present year, the loss being \$1,292, or 27, per cent for the whole country. While the actor is not directly protected by a tariff, it is very evident that the prosperity of the country under a pro-tective tariff affords larger receipts to those engaged in the theatrical profession than the disturbed condition of the country will permit under the

tive. Why, therefore, should we as-stroy a well-established industry that pays taxes to our government and instead promote a foreign industry that pays nothing toward the support of our government.

Wall From a Miner.

Lots of us don't like it; but you know its three more years of Grover, and then the clover will be on top of us I think. We have over 29,000 miners idle in Illinois, and fourteen companies of the state militia in different places in the state at present. That's lemocracy sure enough. We had to work before, so you see we can do without it now and get the soldiers to watch us, as they do over in the old country. We must be English, they say. Don't you think it's pretty like it? Twenty cents per ton of a reduction will help to bring us nearer to it. And many of our republicans here said it was better over there than here. They did not expect it to come so soon. All I hope is that they will smother that bill in cougress so dead that it will never live again, and all the bourbons and copperheads with it forever. The monster, the southern confederacy, would like to show its slimy head again-that's my honest opinion. A man's bread is his life, and when they bargain for my bread must kick. ROBT. BOWIE. Braidwood, Ill., May 29, 1894. I must kick.

The Pottery Strike.

In the settlement of the pottery strike the wage scale hangs on the degree ef protection accorded the industry in the democratic tariff bill. This is a practical illustration of the point which republicans have made and democrats denied, and there can be no wriggling out of it.

The democrats will have to take their medicine. The democratic politicians can no longer throw dust in the eyes of the men who earn their living in American potteries. They have learned, if they did not know before, that the tariff has something to do with wages.

Some of them understood this thoroughly and did not wait for the democratic party and sad experience to teach them the lesson .- The Intelligencer, Wheeling, W. Va.



Wages in Japan. The Japan Mail, published at Yoko-hama, is authority for the following, in regard to the wages of mill operatives in Japan, also as to the value of Japanese money and the cost of coal. all of which may throw some light upon the problem of successful industrial competition with the "Yankee

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

Are Particularly Valuable in Cities Whose Climste Is Dry.

Although regarded as entirely modern pavements are of great antiquity, and wood has been used for road and street purposes in every form, from the cyrduroy road of the backwoodsman, or the primitive treetrunk bridge of the Indian, up to the Nicholson pavement of various shapes and kinds of timber of the present day. Some twenty years ago wooden pavements were quite the rage in many of our American cities, and promised to supersede the cobbie stone or Belgian blocks, that make American streets the worst in the world. It was found, however, that wood, no matter how treated, or how carefully put down, lasted but a few years, and, sooner or later, rotted or caved in. This is no doubt due to the frequent rains and the constant melting of snow in the winter time, as well as to the expansion and contraction of the material itself, under varying degrees of heat and cold, moisture ard acidity.

Wooden pavements are now seen in but few places in America, say 3 advantage in the rising cities along the great American Divide. The city of Melbourne, in Australia, is perhaps the best paved in the whole world and every foot of it, from sidewalk to sidewalk, is composed of blocks of different kinds of gum, or eucalypti. This pavement has been down for many years, and when in Melborne, in 1893, I was assured by the commissioner of streets that the cost of keeping the pavement in repair was less than that of any other city in the world. Consul General Wallace, whom I met in the same city, believes that American ships, going to Australia with petroleum or other American products, would find profitable return cargoes in this timber for street pavement, for, where not subjected to frost, it is practically indestructible.

I see by a French journal, of recent date, that they are about to make an experiment in Paris with a timber, for pavement, which is regarded in America as too valuable for any other purpose than that of being employed in the manufacture of the best furniture. This is nothing more or less than mahogany, which French merchantmen are now bringing to France in large quantities, as they are unable to secure more profitable freight. This mahogany is of the red, or Brazilian, variety, of which tens of thousands of square miles are to be found along the Amazon and its tributaries. "Mahogany pavement" has in it the sound of oriental magnificence.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE.

This Mathematical Problem Was Attempted Four Thousand Years Ago. The oldest mathematical book in the world, which dates some 4,000 years back and was written in Egypt, contains a rule for squaring the circle, says the Engineers' Gazette. The rule given is to shorten the diameter by a ninth, and on the line so obtained to construct a square; and this, though far from being exact, is near enough for most practical purposes. Since then the amateur squarer of the circle has been a thorn in the side of the professional mathematician. Learned societies at last, in pure self-defense, made a rule that all resolutions of

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Geeful Information About Managing the Household-Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen-The Family Circle

DAIRYING IN ONTARIO .- A bulletin issued by the Ontario department of agriculture to the farmers of province, urges them to make further efforts to improve their position in the British market. The summary with which the publication concludes says: "Prices for grain have fallen over 30 per cent in ten years; prices for butter and cheese have fallen less than 6 per cent. Dairy farming is less exhaustive than grain farming. Ontario is well adapted to dairying. We pro-duce now 90,000,000 pounds of factory cheese, 3,000,000 pounds of creamery butter, and about 50,000,000 pounds of dairy butter per annum. Whereas our best creamery butter brings as high price as Danish creamery in the New York Advertiser, though Britain, our exports to Britain without doubt they could be used to averaged over 5 cents per per pound less than the Danish exports. Our exports to Britain, therefore, consist largely of butter of inferior quality. The production of our butter in creameries instead of of the pine the mineral food. During the growth home dairies would give a large amount of high class butter of uniform quality both for home production and for export, and would add over \$1,000,-000 to its value. A separator creamery with capacity for 500 cows can be built and equipped for from £500 to £600. The outlook for dairying in Ontario is promising, provided we aim to produce constant supply of uniformly good articles-namely, fine factory cheese and fine creamery butter."

INFLUENCE OF THE CREAMERY. - That which most of all has tended to turn the attention of farmers to the improvement of the milking qualitias of their cows is the advent of the creamery. It seems to have the happy faculty of setting people to thinking, and one of the first things it teaches is a discrimination in the capabilities of cows for supplying in quality and quantity milk which shall pay the best profit for their keep. Now right at this stage of action, is the time for a step which will be of far reaching importance to both the individual and the community at large. It ought not to be now that when a milch cow is wanted it becomes necessary to go out on a still hunt, and perhaps buy a dozen before one is found suitable to the purpose. The man who intelligently sets about the business of breeding a high grade of milch cows for the trade at this time perchance builds more wisely than he knows.-Ex.

MILK FOR HENS .--- Hens should have all the milk they can readily eat; no kind of food is better adapted to egg production. Some milk mixed with bran will not fatten them; but if given freely, the vessels in which it is fed will need frequent cleansing to prevent them becoming offensive. With milk to drink fowls on a range will do well enough on one meal a day, as this will encourage activity and picking up what they can. This feed should be given very early in the morning, and should be steamed clover hay, with a little corn and oat chop and bran mixed with it, and a little alt added to mak

A BULLETIN of the Georgia station Natural vegetation-that which grows "wild"-upon a soil is also to some extent indicative of its chemical composition. The hard wood trees (oak, hickory, etc.), for instance, the ashes of which contain a great deal of potash and considerable phosphoric acid, will only grow spontaneously upon soils rich in potash and fairly well supplied with phosphates. The cedar and certain grasses, whose ashes contain much lime, grow naturally upon limestone soils. The pine, which contains but little ash, grows naturally upon poor soil, as it makes but a small demand upon the soil for food of any kind. It frequently happens that when hard wood timber (oak, hickory, etc.) has been cut off from a tract of land and the soil cultivated for a considerable period of time and then thrown out of cultivation, it is followed by a spontaneous growth of pine (old field pine especially). This indicates that the soil originally contained a sufficient supply of available potash and phosphoric acid compounds to support the growth of hard-wood trees. The timber in its growth, however, followed by a period of exhaustive cropping, exhausted the soil of its available mineral food, and the subsequent spontaneous growth upon it, therefore, would only be pine trees and similar vegetation requiring but of the pine the minerals of the soil undergo additional weathering and decomposition, thus storing up in the soil a fresh supply of available plant food. When the pine is cut off it is, therefore, frequently followed by a sponaneous growth of oak, hickory, etc.-Farmer's Review.

FUTURE OF FARMING. -The so-called bonanza wheat farms of the northwest and the big farms of the California valleys grow out of transient conditions that no longer prevail-the California farms out of the old Spanish land grants and the Minnesota and Dakota farms out of the congressional grants to railroads. The history of the northwestern big farms is that the land was purchased from the railroad companies with depreciated stock and cost originally about \$1 per acre. The low price of wheat and the higher price of land have changed the whole aspect of large farming. There is no bonanza in the big farm now. It makes but a moderate profit on the capital it represents in average crop years, and with a bad crop it barely pays running expenses. It requires as careful management as a factory. I believe that we are now in a transition period in agriculture. The influence of machinery has been fully exerted. There are no more fertile lands on the globe to be conquered by civilization and to increase the food supply. With growth of population will come better prices for farm products. Farm life will become more attractive. The tendency to large farms will be checked. A hundred acres, even with exclusive grain farm-

ing, will afford a good living to a family. Better times for American agriculture are not far off.-E. V. Smalley in Forum.

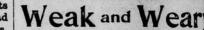
PLUMBS .- Fruit growers have met with a difficulty in the successful cultiration of the native plum in the fact that some varieties are self-sterile, that is, they do not fertilize themselves. Isolated trees and large orchards of Wild Goose and Miner ave proven shy bearers planted intermingled with other varietics blooming at the same time and furnishing an abundance of pollen. they have borne heavy crops. Hence it is important to determine the most suitable list of narieties for an orchard so as to ensure the most perfect pollination of all the blossoms. Newman is considered a good pollenizer for Wild Goose, while De Soto, Wolf and Forest Garden are regarded as good fertilizers for Miner. Isolated trees of the self-sterile varieties may be made fruitful by top grafting some of the limbs with suitable varieties, or by planting trees of these sorts adjacent. Mixed planting of self-fertile and important varieties in hedge-like rows or in alternate rows is now advocated and practiced by our best growers. Some growers, however, prefer to confine their choice of varieties to those that are self-fertile. RETIRED FARMERS.-Statistics show even in the west that a large proportion of farmers rent instead of own their land. It is probably due to the retirement of those who have passed the three score and ten limit, and yet hold on to their farms as a safe means of securing revenue for their remaining days. We can not believe that the renters will not buy the farms if they have a good chance. The money is safer on a mortgage than the rent would be. When a man works a rented land there is a constant temptation to take all from it he can and leave it poorer than he found it. Ownership gives an interest to make the farm better, and this is the condition that is best for both parties. Cows ARE not iron castings, all turned out of the same mold, any more than people are. Each has her own individuality. The wise dairyman studies the peculiarities of each of his cows and thus learns how to manage each. The way to make a profit in batter these days is for the creamery man to cheapen the cost of producing a pound of first class butter. The dairyman can make a profit by cheapening the cost of producing a quart of first class Both objects can be accommilk. plished by the exercise of brains. In increasing the feed of cows to produce higher milk results notice its effect on each separate cow. Some cows respond quickly by increased flow of milk to a generous diet; others slowly, others not at all. You will save time and feed by finding out the andividuality, so to speak, of each sow and feeding her accordingly.

Killed at a Tourn

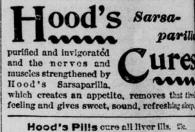
Killed at a Tournament. Henry IL, of France, who excelled every exercise of chivalry, was pe-iarly fond of tournamen's, and ga splendid succession of them on marriage, by proxy, of Elizabeth Phillip IL, at Paris. The lists exten from the Palace of the Tournelle the Bastile, across the street of St toine. In the first two days the R broke several lances with Lords of court, in all of which he showed en ordinary vigor and address. On ordinary vigor and address. third day of the tournamentthird day of the tournament-June 1559-toward the close of the even and before the conclusion, He 1559—toward the close of the even and before the conclusion, he showed a great inclination to try prowess against the Count de he gomeri, Captain of his Life Gus who had formerly wounded Franci so dangerously on the head, at Bo rentin in Beri, and was distinguish for his superior address in these for his superior address in these of bats above any nobleman in the hi dom. Catherine de Medici, as if b dom. Catherine de metrici, as if by secret presage of the event, entre the King not to re-enter the lists; he resisted her solicitations, saying would break one lance more in honor. Montgomeri accepted the de lenge with great reluctance. He commanded him to obey, and en fought with his vizer raised; but author are not quite agreed whether it w raised intentionally, or flew open by blow from Montgomeri's lance, in encounter which was so violent to the Count's lance broke against King's helmet; he then fought with the stump which remained in his has and with it had the misfortune to stal the King so violent a blow under eyes as threw him to the ground, m eyes as threw him to the ground, a deprived him instantly of both speed and understanding, though he im eleven days afterward. This circu stance occasioned the suppression tournaments in France.

He Stopped Bowing.

Hon. B. F. Moore was for years leading lawyer in North Carolina. always went clean shaved-as b faced as any lawyer ought to be. long before his death he appeared court with a full gray beard, aim covering his entire face. Colonel L. Edwards, a member of the bar, distin guished for his courtesy of manne congratulated him on his improved a pearance and added, with a bow, "M Moore, it gives you such a distinguishe appearance." Mr. Moore bowed "I appearance." Mr. Moore bowed " makes you so much handsomer, M He smiled and bowed lowe Moore. "It hides so much of your face. M Moore." The bows ceased. -Green ha



Overcome by the heat or extraordinary exer the physical system, like a machine, needs t renovated and repaired. The blood needs to







ACT IL 1894. mere threat of free trade. When people are not earning money at all, or are not earning good wages, it is impossible for them to spend money upon amusements Protection to merican industries means prosperity to the theatrical business.

Some Facts About Wool.

MAmerican manufacturers are to apply themselves with foreign wool, it would be only because it would be cheaper to them than American wool. Who, then, will be left to buy the American clip, and what is to become of it? If American wool falls to the foreign price under free trade, the erican sheep will be fattened and sent to the butcher, and woolgrowing in America will cease to be an industry except in limited cases where the farmers can produce the coarser wool sheep for the meat as they now produce cattle for that purpose. would then have to consider the wool a by-product, as bullocks hides are now considered.

If the duty be soon removed or even reduced at a time when the government needs more rather than less revenue, the only way to procure even the same revenue that is now collected is to double our imports. If we double our imports we obtain our supplies from abroad instead of at home We cripple our manufacturers and lessen our market for our wool. We give a great industrial impulse to forign mills, and to this extent take ovment from our American milis. and for what. Simply in order to raise as much revenue under reduced duties for revenue only we now collect under duties the see protee-

of the cast." The daily wages of a factory girl in

Hiogo is nine sen, whereas in Tokio it is thirteen sen, and 10,000 pounds of coal, costing from twenty-two to twenty-three yen in the latter city. can be had in the former for from eighteen to nineteen wen. One yen equals a Mexican dollar. One Mexican dollar equals 50 cents United States gold. One sen is one one hundredth part of a yen or one-half cent gold. Nine sen for a girl is equivolent to four and a half cents gold per day. Wages of a girl for one year, or 300 days, \$13.50 gold, or \$27 silver, per year. Coal at nineteen yen for five tons equals about \$1.90 per ton.

In 1892 we had absolute men employed in our business forty-five, and these forty-five remained with us up until October, 1893, when business fell down to such an extent that we cut them down to forty. April 1. 1834, we cut the men down to twenty-three. This gives the standing exactly of the house to-day. In 1832 with a capital of half a million we employed fortyfive hands. The same capital, the close of 1893, could only give employment to forty hands. The same capital in 1894 can only employ twentythree hands. In addition to this we have been obliged to cut off six branch houses, which, in 1892, yielded good returns; but made a loss in 1893 and the continuance of them in 1894 would have been ruinous. Comment is unnecessary and the figures stand for themselves. The articles we have manufactured and sold are agricultural implements, every one of which was manufactured in the states of New York, Ohio and Illinois and fitted up and finished here. -Charles H. Dodd, president of Charles H. Dodd & Co, dealers in agricultural implements, hardware and steel, Portland, Ore., April 21, 1894.

. Weary Waiting.

The democrats have often told us to "just wait." And we have arrived at a point where that is all we can do-All labor organizations "just wait." on a strike, the farmer can not sell his wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, poultry nor any of his farm products. The merchant can get no goods of any kind; business of all kinds is on a stand-still. How we do wish the democrats would tell us how long we are to wait and what we are waiting for.— The Bloomfield (Indiana) News.

the problem sent to them should without examination be consigned to the flames. In the last century a Frenchman named Mathulus was so sure he had succeeded in squaring the circle that he offered a reward of \$1,00) to anyone who proved his solution erroneous. It was shown to be erroneous if not to his own satisfaction, at least to that of the courts, and he had to pay the money. Mathematicians have long been convinced that the solution was impossible, but it is only a few years since they were able to demonstrate this. A German professor named Landmann published in 1882 a demonstration, which was accepted by the scientific world as satisfactory; so that wouldbe squarers of the circle may now rest from their labors, seeing that it has been mathematically proved that the thing cannot be done.

The Milk Cure.

General Hancock's grandson ough to have ascertained the minimum weight of the West Point pleb before seeking entrance to the academy, and then gone to a milk curist. Unless the young man is in uncommonly bad health the milk cure would have given him his additional five pounds in a very short time, and that, too, without seriously interfering with his studies. It is the peculiarity of the milk treatment that it fattens those who are too thin and thins those who are too fat. -N. Y. Sun.

A Know-Nothing.

Bobby Bingo, at his mother's din-ner party-This is the first dinner mamma would let me sit at the table with the company. One of the Guests-Then you are not very well acquainted here, are you, Bobbie? Bobbie-No, sir. I don't even know who all this silver belongs to.-Brooklyn Life.

She Had a Stupid Time.

She-Miss Rambler has just been telling me that you were up in the mountains with her last month. He-Didn't you know it before? She-Why, no. All she wrote me was that she was having such a stupid time.

Had a Good Excus .

May-I saw you kiss the maid in the hallway. Jack-Well, I just wanted to get into practice. You don't want to be kissed by an amateur do you? -Town Topics.

The birds will have a ravenous appetite, and they can eat all this food they want without injury.-California Cackler.

MILK WELL-STRAINED.-Never use hot water upon milk pails until they have first been thoroughly rinsed in cold water. Soap should never be used about any milk utensils. It is unnecessary and entirely out of place. Always strain milk through a fine wire strainer and then through cloth. A single trial of the cloth strainer will convince any one that its use is imperatively necessary in order to have all impurities removed. Four thicknesses of butter cloth fastened to the under side of the wire strainer by a tin ring which slips over it, holding it in place is a very satisfactory strainer. -Ella Rockwood.

SUMMER AND EGGS .- Do not be dis couraged because eggs are low in The summer season is the most price. favorable for poultry, and if eggs are cheap you will get more of them, and the cost of the food will be less. If farmers will keep an account of receipts and expenses they will find that the summer is the season when the most profit is made from poultry. Less labor, less feed and less liability to roup and other diseases may be credited to the summer, compared with winter.

HICKOBY-NUT FILLING .-- Boil together teacupful sugar and a little water until brittle when dropped in cold water; as soon as it has become so remove from the fire and stir quickly into the well-beaten white of an egg; add a teacupful of hickory nut meats and put between the layers and over the top.

CHOCOLATE ICING, No. 1.-Half pound brown sugar, ene-fourth pound, scant, of chocolate, half a teacupful milk, butter the size of an egg, flavoring to fancy; mix thoroughly and cook as syrup until stiff enough to spread. Set the cake in the oven to dry the icing. .

APPLE JELLY BILLING .- Pare and grate three apples and mix with twothirds teacupful of sugar and one beaten egg; stir while cooking and when done and cooled add extract of lemon or other flavoring to taste.

CHOCOLATE ICING, No. 2 .- Whites of two eggs beaten stiff, one cupful of sugar and six tablespoonfuls grated chocolate. Add when the cake is cold and cut in diamond-shaped slices.



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